DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 046 583 RC 004 993

TITLE	Pennsylvania Migratory Labor Program Report.
INSTITUTION	Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor, Harrisburg, Pa.
PUB DATE	Jun 70
NOTE	34p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*Advisory Committees, Agency Role, *Annual Reports, Living Standards, Migrant Child Care Centers, Migrant Education, Migrant Health Services, *Migrants, Migrant Welfare Services, Rural Areas, *Seasonal Laborers, *State Programs, Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS	*Pennsylvania

ABSTRACT

Operating for the 18th year, the Pennsylvania Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor, which is charged with coordinating and bringing into focus the activities of various governmental and nongovernmental agencies relating to Pennsylvania's migrant workers, submits the present document as an annual report. Some specific areas reported on by various agencies (for the year 1969) include employment security, industrial safety, health, camp inspections, medical services, child care programs, summer educational programs, community affairs, property and supplies, state police, and reflections and projections. The document contains 3 tables, some photographs, and a map. (AL)

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Raymond P. Shafer, Governor

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PENNSYLVANIA MIGRATORY LABOR PROGRAM REPORT

PUBLISHED JUNE 1970

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES IN 1969
PREPARED BY
THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR
CLIFFORD L. JONES, CHAIRMAN
SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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C O N T E N T S

Page

The Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor 4

1969 Membership List, Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor 1
Crew and Camp Awards Program 4
Special Recognition 5
The Annual Migratory Labor Program Report, Published in 1969 6

Department of Agriculture 7

Department of Labor and Industry 8

Bureau of Employment Security 8
Bureau of Occupational and Industrial Safety 9

Department of Health 12

Camp Inspections 12
Medical and Dental Services 13

Department of Public Welfare 15

Child Care Programs 16

Department of Education 17

Summer Educational Programs 17

Department of Community Affairs 23

Migrant Service Team of the Community Action Committee of Lehigh Valley 23
Adams County Opportunity Center, Inc. 24

C O N T E N T S (2)

Page

Department of Property and Supplies 25

Pennsylvania State Police 26

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico 26

Pennsylvania Council of Churches 28

Pennsylvania Catholic Conference 30

Reflections and Projections 31

T A B L E S

Page

No. 1 Agricultural Migrant Population by County 10

No. 2 Number of Agricultural Migrants by County During the 1969 Harvest Season 11

No. 3 Attendance by Migrant Children During 1969 - 1969 Regular School Term 21

1969 PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

CHAIRMAN - THE HONORABLE CLIFFORD L. JONES, SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Presiding Officer - William F. Coyle, Deputy Secretary of Labor and Industry
Executive Secretary - Alvan F. Frank, Bureau of Employment Security

MEMBERSHIP LIST BY ORGANIZATION AND DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE

GOVERNMENT

Honorable Clifford L. Jones, Secretary of Labor and Industry

Honorable Joseph W. Barr, Jr. Secretary of Community Affairs

Honorable Leland H. Bull, Secretary of Agriculture

John M. Clark, Executive Secretary, Governor's Manpower Task Force

William C. Diosegy, Deputy Secretary for Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry

Dr. Thomas W. Georges, Jr., Acting Secretary of Health

Dr. Thomas W. Georges, Jr., Secretary of Public Welfare

Senator D. Elmer Hawbaker, Chairman, Senate Agriculture Committee

Representative W. Brady Hetrick, Chairman, House of Representatives Agriculture and Dairy Industries Committee

Dr. David H. Kurtzman, Secretary of Education

Colonel Frank McKetta, Commissioner, Pennsylvania State Police

Rafael Muniz, Regional Director, Migration Division, Puerto Rico Department of Labor

NON-GOVERNMENT

Mr. Charles C. Brosius, Representative, American Mushroom Institute

Dr. O. Urcille Ifill, Sr., Representative, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mr. Joseph M. Walsh, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO

Mr. Elbert M. Damon, Executive Director and Mr. Clair Winand, Representative The Pennsylvania Food Processors Association

Colonel Wilbert F. Singleton, Administrative Secretary, Pennsylvania Catholic Conference

Mr. Cecil K. Leberknight, Representative, Pennsylvania Congress of Parents and Teachers

Mr. Robert Jones, President, Pennsylvania Co-Operative Potato Growers, Inc.

Reverend Charles C. Frazier, Director of Migrant Ministry, Pennsylvania Council of Churches

Mr. Paul B. Lerew, Representative, Pennsylvania Farmers Association

Mrs. Isaac Lehmer, Representative, Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs

Mr. J. Luther Snyder, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange

Mr. Paul Rowe, Past President, Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Association

Mr. William M. Lott, Past President, State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

Established by Gubernatorial Executive Order in 1952, the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor functioned for the eighteenth successive year in 1969.

The committee is charged with the responsibility of coordinating and bringing into focus the activities of the various agencies, both governmental and nongovernmental, which have an interest in Pennsylvania's migrant workers. To execute this responsibility, the committee is composed of various Commonwealth department officers and representatives of agencies concerned with the well being of Pennsylvania's migrant work force. In more definitive terms, the task of the committee has been described as, "To assure that farm labor in general and migrant farm labor specifically is brought to, maintained, and works in Pennsylvania under conditions meeting satisfactory standards of housing, sanitation and welfare."

Since its inception, the chairman of the committee has been the Secretary of Labor and Industry, a post occupied since March 1969 by the Honorable Clifford L. Jones. He has had a distinguished career in the public service field, highlighted by a term as Secretary of Commerce, a position which he held at the time of his appointment as Secretary of Labor and Industry. Under the aegis of Chairman Jones, many forward looking steps were taken to improve the living and working conditions of the migrant workers and to bring about a better understanding between them and the Commonwealth's resident population.

The committee held five meetings in Harrisburg during the year.

In a word, 1969 was a year of progress. It was a year of vigorous and fruitful activity by the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor and the agencies involved.

Crew and Camp Awards Program

For the twelfth consecutive year, the Governor's Committee presented special awards to camp owners and operators and crew and camp leaders, recognizing meritorious achievement in the migrant labor program.

Sixty-four farmers and food processors received awards in recognition of superior qualities of housing, sanitation, commissary, recreational and other facilities. These facilities were described as being "over and above" the specifications required by the Departments of Labor and Industry and Health for state-licensed migrant camps.

At the same time, eight labor crew leaders and seven camp leaders were given awards for consistently maintaining in satisfactory condition all facilities and buildings in migrant camps. Special consideration was given to sanitation in living quarters, cooking and eating areas, bathing, laundry and sanitation facilities, and general conditions of the camp grounds.

The Awards Program has been one of the highlights of the Migrant Labor Program in Pennsylvania and is credited with being highly responsible for the outstanding record established in the state. Several other states

have requested detailed information about the program, but as of the end of the year, there is no knowledge of a similar program anywhere in the United States, except one on a county-wide basis.

Secretary of Agriculture Leland H. Bull and Lt. Governor Raymond J. Broderick congratulating Columbia County Camp Operator and Crew Leader Winners.

This year the program was held in the State Farm Show Building. Lieutenant Governor Raymond J. Broderick presided and presented the Certificates of Award.

Also in attendance and addressing the award winners were the Honorable Leland H. Bull, Secretary of Agriculture, and William F. Coyle, Deputy Secretary of Labor and Industry.

Mr. Coyle sounded the keynote of the program when he said, "We acknowledge with gratitude the work of the migrant farm laborer. It is through his efforts that we are able to enjoy the full fruits of our harvest." Of the camp operators who won awards, the Labor and Industry official stated, "When working conditions are superior, production of the workers is usually likewise superior. So the more the farmer puts into the program, the more he gets out of it."

Special Recognition

For the first time, the Governor's Committee took steps to recognize contributions of a meritorious nature by its own members. By unanimous resolution, the committee presented Meritorious Service Awards to three persons who had served the committee over a long period of time. Receiving the awards were: The Reverend Anthony F. Kane, Director of the Catholic Apostolate for Migrants; the Reverend Charles C. Frazier, Executive Secretary, Division of Evangelism, Pennsylvania Council of Churches; and Mr. Joseph M. Walsh, representing the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO.

Lt. Governor Raymond J. Broderick and Secretary of Agriculture Leland H. Bull with recipients of Special Recognition Awards.

The Annual Migratory Labor Program Report Published in 1969

Earlier in his administration, Governor Raymond P. Shafer described the Pennsylvania Migrant Labor Program as a combination of human resources contributed by the workers, and a recognition of their human needs and welfare, which we attempt to serve in the greatest measure possible.

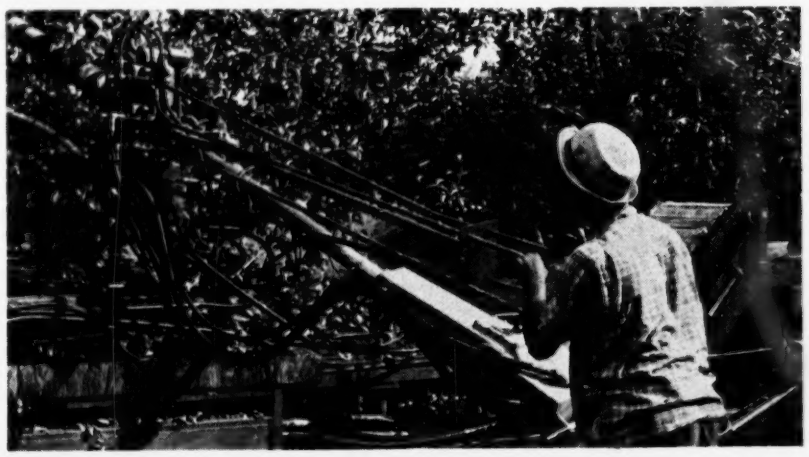
This report is a documentation of the recorded deeds and contributory efforts by groups and individuals who helped to further the Governor's stated goals.

While the report is divided according to participating agencies, it should be noted that there was a unity of purpose and that the significant achievements of the year resulted from the cohesive and coordinated performance of all those involved.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For the first time in history, Pennsylvania farmers received more than a billion dollars from the sale of their produce in 1969. Approximately 7,500 migrant farm workers in Pennsylvania helped to make this possible through their efforts in harvesting the fruit, vegetable, mushroom and tobacco crops produced during the year.

The apple crop was the largest since 1964. Thanks to excellent picking weather, increased mechanization and the splendid cooperation of the migrants, it was harvested ahead of schedule.



Migrant Worker Operating Mechanical Apple Harvester.

Peach production was 3% higher than the previous year and 50% above the 1963 - 67 average. Pear production was 8% above average. The grape harvest was one-fifth less than 1968 and one-fourth below average. The cherry production was 40% higher than the previous year and ten times the 1967 crop.

Vegetable production was 16% less than the previous year and 12% below 1967. The value of fresh produce was 4.2% higher than in 1968, but the value of the processing crop was 25% below a year earlier. This drastic reduction was primarily caused by less favorable growing conditions and fewer acres planted.

Field crop production benefited from the excellent weather. Tobacco yield was higher per acre but a slight decrease in acres planted reduced the 1969 total production to nearly the same level as the last two seasons.

Production of mushrooms - the leading cash crop in the state - continued to increase. Pennsylvania accounted for 64% of the nation's production. It was valued at $42,474,000.00 in 1969.

Production of horticultural specialities is an ever-expanding industry indicated by the fact that Pennsylvania is surpassed only by Florida and California in the production of cut flowers. However, the industry is experiencing labor shortages and many of the larger nurseries would have been hard-pressed to maintain production without the help of the migrant workers.

Ever-increasing demands for higher quality produce and the diminishing supply of resident part-time labor make it imperative that migrant workers continue to be made available to Pennsylvania farmers. At the same time the skill level of the migrants must be constantly increased as technology and mechanization improve each year.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The two prime areas of participation by this department are the recruitment of workers and the enforcement of safety standards of migrant living quarters. The responsibility is divided between two of the departments most active bureaus.

Bureau of Employment Security

Since the inception of the migrant program, the Bureau's Farm Labor Service has been the recruitment agency for the workers. In traditional terms, this means the negotiation of contracts (usually oral and, if written, informal at best) between employers and employes, however the program has undergone several significant changes in recent years.

The State of Florida is the principal supplier of manpower for the program and it was to that area that the Farm Labor Service generally sent its recruitment team in early spring. Because of a recent change in policy by Florida, that state now provides the recruitment team and the workers are made available through its recruitment facilities on advice by written orders processed by the Pennsylvania Farm Labor Service from growers. This was not an ideal arrangement for Pennsylvania, but one that had to be accepted. Employing this method, the Florida Employment Service staff scheduled 4,000 workers for Pennsylvania during the month of April. Nevertheless, the uncertainties of long distance recruitment without the active participation of the Pennsylvania recruitment team made it necessary during July to send a Pennsylvania representative to North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland to reconfirm and replace many of the original Florida-committed workers.

Approximately 7,500 (7,545) migrants were employed in the state during the year. This figure was just about the same as for 1968.

Potato Picking.

Migrant labor supplemented the work of 10,000 resident farm workers in 33 of the state's 67 counties.

As in previous years, the highest number of migrants was employed in Adams County, which showed a total of 1,128. Franklin County was second with 882, and Schuylkill County employed 636. Fewer than 500 workers were employed in each of the other counties (see Migrant Concentration Map).

Again, the migrant population consisted mainly of black persons from the southern states and Puerto Ricans with the former making up about 74% of the total force.

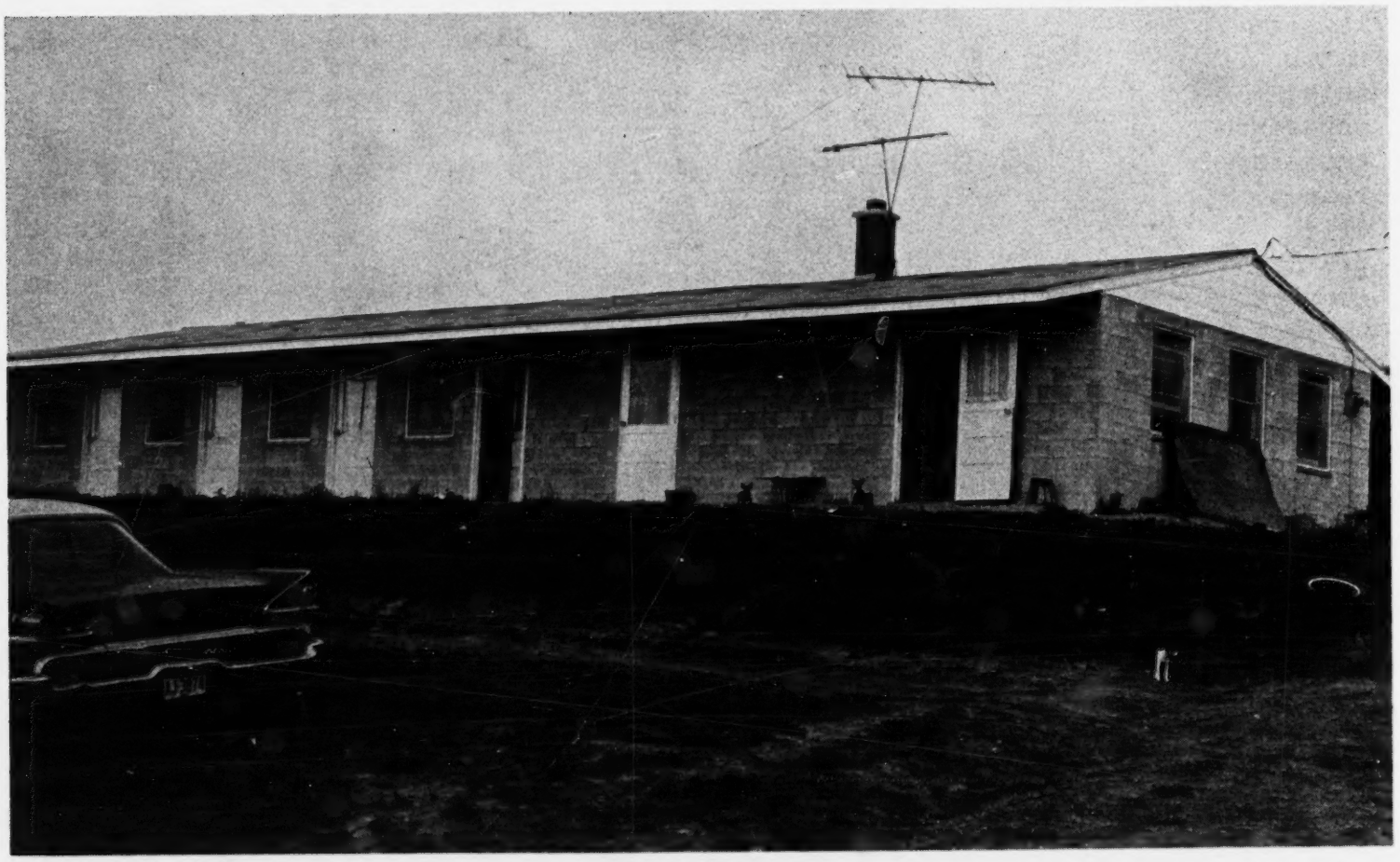
Bureau of Occupational and Industrial Safety

This bureau has the dual responsibility of enforcing the state's laws and the department's regulations regarding safety of living quarters and of licensing migrant crew leaders. Operating with a limited staff, the bureau's migrant division did an outstanding job. In fact, from the standpoint of inspections and approvals, it was the most active year the division has had, as the statistics listed below indicate:

Applications mailed - 537
Inspections - 965
Applications received - 370
Camps approved - 308
Camps pending - 62
Crew leaders applying - 73
Crew leaders licensed - 71
Crew leaders denied - 1
Crew leaders revoked - 1

Until 1969, the highest number of camp approvals was 280.

During the year, six new camps were built and twelve of the older ones were completely remodeled.



Migrant Housing

TABLE NO. 1

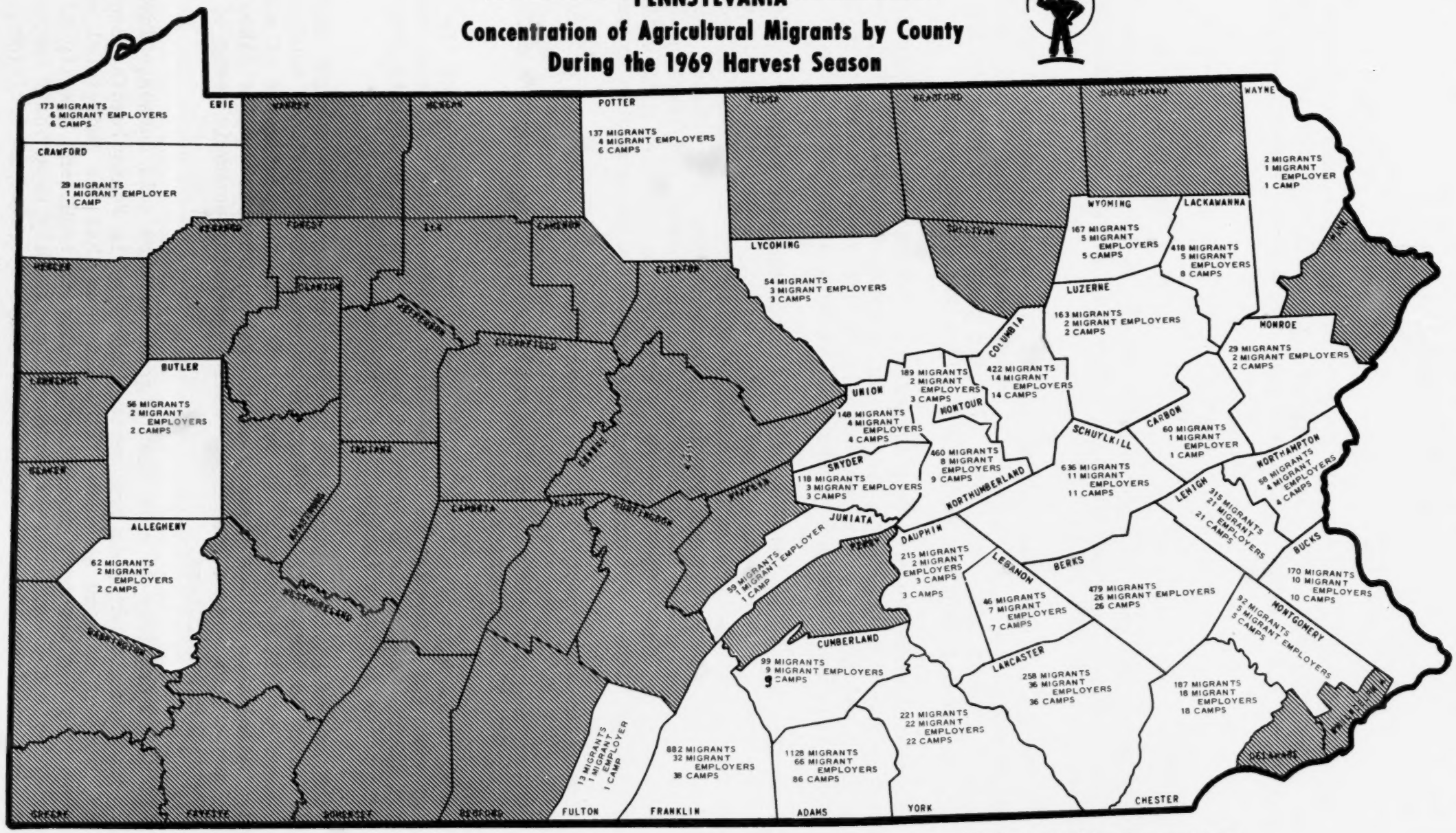
AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT POPULATION BY COUNTY - 1969

County	Camp Operators	Camps	Southern Migrants	Puerto Ricans	Total
Adams	66	86	757	371	1128
Allegheny	2	2	0	62	62
Berks	26	26	157	322	479
Bucks	10	10	53	117	170
Butler	2	2	0	56	56
Carbon	1	1	60	0	60
Chester	18	18	50	137	187
Columbia	14	14	422	0	422
Crawford	1	1	29	0	29
Cumberland	9	9	93	6	99
Dauphin	2	3	215	0	215
Erie	6	6	133	40	173
Franklin	32	38	618	264	882
Fulton	1	1	13	0	13
Juniata	1	1	59	0	59
Lackawanna	5	8	418	0	418
Lancaster	36	36	55	203	258
Lebanon	7	7	0	46	46
Lehigh	21	21	178	137	315
Luzerne	2	2	163	0	163
Lycoming	3	3	54	0	54
Monroe	2	2	29	0	29
Montgomery	5	5	0	92	92
Montour	2	3	189	0	189
Northampton	4	4	38	20	58
Northumberland	8	9	460	0	460
Potter	4	6	137	0	137
Schuylkill	11	11	636	0	636
Snyder	3	3	118	0	118
Union	4	4	148	0	148
Wayne	1	1	0	2	2
Wyoming	5	5	167	0	167
York	22	22	172	49	221
Totals	334	370	5621	1924	7545

TABLE NO. 2

PENNSYLVANIA

Concentration of Agricultural Migrants by County During the 1969 Harvest Season



BUR-57N REV 12-69 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS - 7545
TOTAL NUMBER OF FARM LABOR CAMPS OCCUPIED - 370

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL SERVICES
HARRISBURG, PA. 17121

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

NOTE: Many migrants work in more than one area in the State. Therefore county totals cannot be added to arrive at a State total. It should also be noted that migrants employed in the mushroom industry have not been included.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Participation in the migrant program by the Department of Health encompasses two specific areas: (1) inspection of camp facilities for environmental health hazards; and (2) medical and dental care for migrant workers and their families.

Camp Inspections

The principal goal of this responsibility is to provide a guarantee of safe water and food supplies and adequate control of sewage, refuse disposal, insects and rodents at camp sites.

Since 1967, funds have been allocated for the employment of ten temporary environmental health sanitarians. During the reporting period, eight of these positions were filled. Of these, five had past experience while the others were trained by regular sanitarians in the office and field.

In the performance of these duties, the Health Department has long established relations with health professionals, migrant workers and their crew leaders, growers and grower organizations, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security, religious and volunteer groups and law enforcement officials.

Counting visits by both project and state-supplied personnel, 387 separate locations were inspected in a total of 615 visits. The leading violation involved garbage and refuse disposal, conditions which are most easily corrected. There were also 127 cases of unacceptable drinking water, 125 cases of improper food handling facilities and 104 evidences of insect/rodent infestation. Inadequate sewage disposal facilities, generally accepted as the most difficult problem, was encountered 65 times. The percentage of correction in each area exceeded 90%.

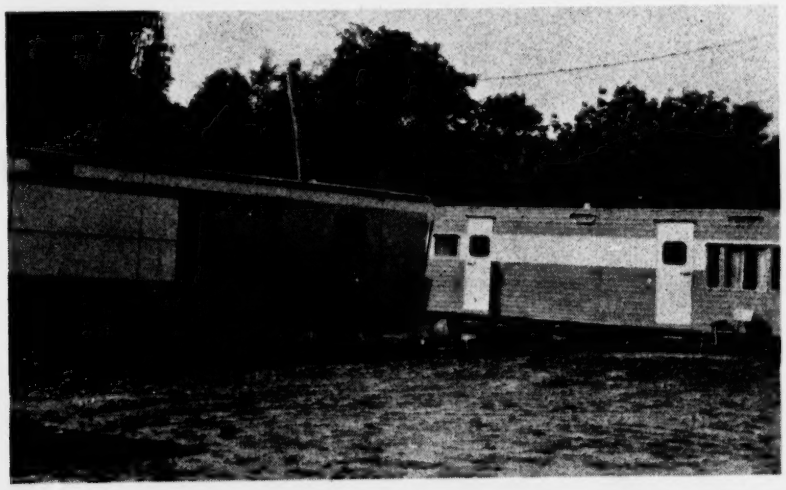
Approximately one-third of the camps which were inspected provided water and toilet facilities in the field, with half of the fields located near the camp itself. Sanitarians inspected 140 field facilities finding a small number of violations, of which all were corrected.

One of the aims of the health program is the instruction of the public, including growers and migrants, in proper sanitation methods. All temporary sanitarians were school teachers and in Berks County, where camps operate year-round, sanitarians provide hygienic instruction to migrant children.

The use of posters, pamphlets and similar mass media was not emphasized since their value as instructional items is questionable. Instead, sanitarians were encouraged to talk personally to people; to gain the confidence of migrants by friendly instruction on the dangers of bad water, insects and the like; and to talk to the growers on a more technical basis suggesting economic means of correcting substandard conditions.

It is interesting to note that migrant workers told nurses, aides and sanitarians that camp conditions are better generally in Pennsylvania than in most states, but not as good as some. It would seem that the individual nature of the grower is often the most significant factor in resultant quality of a camp. Large co-ops and agribusiness corporations usually keep their camps in good order, but problems arise in the smaller camps operated in individual farms.

In many cases, however, this type of farm is producing a minimal income and the farmer's own home may be marginal also. This produces camp problems very difficult to solve without finding first solutions for the agricultural industry as a whole.



Modern Migrant Housing

Medical and Dental Services

Based upon medical needs, facilities and preference of participants, both family health service clinics and fee-for-service arrangements were used in this project. In 13 of the 21 project counties, migrants were offered full family clinic services, sometimes supplemented by fee-for-service arrangements closer to camps. More widely scattered workers in the other eight counties found county-wide private office visits preferable. In such cases, adjacent pharmacy and lab-diagnostic facilities were made available. Emphasis was placed on increasing scope and coverage of the family clinic, which included 70% of the state's migrant workers. Fee-for-service arrangements accommodated another 18% giving the project about 98% coverage of the entire migrant population.

Patients were visited in the camps by nurses and health aides. Aides checked for health cards, recorded names and addresses and assisted in on-the-scene counseling and instruction. Nurses screened patients and made appointments as necessary.

Public Health Nurse Administering First Aid.

In order to expedite clinic appointments, four doctors were contracted for two hours at a time, instead of two doctors for periods of four hours as had been practiced previously. Physical examinations were offered to those requesting them and to those ordered by clinicians. Doctors' orders for followups were recorded by aides and carried out by nurses. Emphasis was placed on re-visits and the records indicate that three out of every seven patient visits were re-visits.

In fee-for-service counties, 450 individuals were treated by local doctors of the patients' own choosing. Each area had convenient pharmacies for the filling of prescriptions and local hospitals furnished laboratory and diagnostic services when ordered.

Dental care was divided between private office sessions project-wide and a traveling dental team of a dentist and hygienist who treated children at seven day care centers and summer schools. A full range of preventive and restorative dentistry for relief of pain was offered all adults. Children received both prophylaxis and restorative care.

Full hospitalization was provided for any migrant needing such care, the source being the Pennsylvania Medicade System,"Pennsycare". The project grant provided outpatient medical and dental service. During the year, 152 patients were hospitalized.

Treatment statistics showed an increase over 1968 in all the ICD categories, but exceptional increases were noted in Class VI (nervous) and Class IX (digestive) ailments. However, Area XVII (accidents, poisonings and violence) showed a decrease of 15%.

Nearly 2,000 persons received some form of outpatient care compared to 1,700 in 1968. Patient visits were 3,258 representing a 555 increase over last year.

Of the 568 clinic hours, 300 were logged at the two main family clinics: Annie Warner Hospital in Gettysburg (Adams County) and Geisinger Medical Center in Danville (Montour County). Other areas reporting family clinic hours were Lehigh-Northampton Counties - 90: Dauphin - Schuylkill - 72: Berks - 50: Erie - 32: Potter - 24: Crawford - 10.

As in previous years, a contract was negotiated with the Pennsylvania Dental Services Corporation for migrant dental services. Dentists were recruited in project counties and migrants were treated during office visits. Appointments were made for patients by public health aides and nurses. Using project supplied portable equipment, a Harrisburg dentist visited several migrant summer schools to administer preventive and restorative dental care to the children.

Although slightly fewer dental patients were examined, visits increased. Of 531 patients, 525 received some form of treatment and 497 cases were completed. Only 28 cases were left incomplete by the time of the patients' departure compared to 50 in 1968. Patient visits were at an all time project high of 711 this year.

Day care center dental clinics for children again recorded an increase in both patients and patient visits.

Medical and dental outpatient operations were aided by consultation services of various agencies of the Health Department, particularly the Bureau of Field Services, the Bureau of Public Health Nursing and the Division of Dental Health.

During the year, many problems developed. Some were routine. Others were more complex. One of a rather unusual nature is worthy of detailed report since it provides for considerable study and thought.

A man died of natural causes in a hospital in York County and, according to custom in welfare cases, his body was delivered to a local undertaker who has a funeral contract with the state. Subsequently, the undertaker became aware that the deceased was a migrant worker and, consequently, a non-resident. According to regulations, the state is not liable for services by the undertaker in a non-resident case and the Department of Welfare had no funds to pay for the cost of returning the body home.

Investigation disclosed that the State Police are funded for both funeral costs and return of deceased persons to out-of-state homes in cases where the deceased was involved in a police matter. However, there is no provision for non-residents who die as a result of natural causes.

In this situation the York County nurse proved very resourceful. She contacted several volunteer agencies including the local migrant ministry of the Council of Churches. About $260.00 was raised to cover the costs of the undertaker who would not release the body until he was reimbursed. The church also assisted the deceased man's family by contributing to the cost of shipping the body to South Carolina.

The case illustrates a potential problem. While it is not numerically significant, it represents a heartbreak for the family of the deceased and it is suggested by the department that a small portion of project budgets of the future could be allocated to cover such contingencies.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Day care programs for children of migrant workers were operated by this department in four central Pennsylvania counties: Adams, Columbia, Montour and Union. In the previous year, centers were operated only in Adams and Columbia Counties.

The programs provided group day care for children between the ages of three and six, and individual day care in family homes for children under three. Six social workers provided social services to the children and their families in these counties. Services included recruiting and enrolling the children in day care and migrant school programs; arranging for dental and medical services; transporting children to medical and dental clinics and hospitals; transporting women to prenatal clinics; providing clothing and referring families to appropriate community resources for financial assistance; and other needed services.

A total of 189 children were enrolled in the programs: 61 in family day care and 128 in the centers. Twenty-two babies not in day care facilities were taken to Well Baby Clinics by social workers and 18 women were transported to prenatal clinics for 57 appointments.

Lunch Time at Day Care Center.

Social workers also arranged for transportation for five children who were hospitalized for varying lengths of time and two were referred to special medical resources. Clothing to allow them to attend school and day care centers was purchased for 88 children. Two families were referred to the local county board of assistance and surplus food was obtained for one family.

A total of 333 women and children received service from six social workers who served the department's day care centers in the four-county area.

An interesting note from one social worker's report is a rather descriptive summation of the rapport between the staff and migrants and their families. The report says in part, "Communication between drivers, parents and foster parents was excellent. Photographs have been exchanged as well as gifts of clothing, food, toys and biographical information. When Christmas arrives, at least four migrant families and local families hope to send gifts to each other."

Listed below are brief descriptions of programs by county.

Adams County - This center was in operation from July 7 to November 7, a total of 18 weeks, and was located at the Adams County Opportunity Center near Bendersville. Seventy-eight children were enrolled. The local school administration provided breakfast, a hot meal at noon and morning and afternoon snacks for the children as an adjunct to their kindergarten program which was located on the same premises.

Columbia and Montour Counties - This center was in operation from August 11 through October 4 in the Bloomsburg area and served 50 children in the two counties. Average attendance was 45. The program was supplemented by family day care programs in both counties serving 43 children placed in 16 family homes.

Union County - Only a small number of children came into the county, but through the interest and cooperation of the League of Women Voters a family day care program was operated by the Union County Child Welfare Service and financed by the Department of Public Welfare. Twenty-two children were served in seven day care homes.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Quality education for all children within its confines is the goal of the Commonwealth and this applies equally to children of migrant parents. The attainment of that goal was pursued with a great deal of success during the year.

Migrant children were enrolled both in special summer classes and the regular school term as conditions warranted.

Funds for educating migrant children were derived from several sources.

A grant under the Migratory Amendment of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act amounted to $322,189.00. In addition, two school laws provide state funds to local school districts in support of migrant programs and services. For example, $31,000.00 in state funds was used to support summer migrant educational programs in Adams and Chester Counties and state funds in the amount of $18,218.50 were provided to 47 school districts that had 691 migrant children in class attendance during the regular school year.

The summer educational programs were extensive and fruitful, as indicated in the following summaries.

West Chester State College

A six-week migrant summer program in English and basic skills benefited approximately 100 Spanish-speaking children aged 5 to 16 from June 30 through August 8. The program was conducted with the support and cooperation of the West Chester Area Schools in the new Learning Research Center on the West Chester campus.

Objectives of the program were two-fold: to provide intensive oral English practice for Spanish-speaking children and to hasten acculturation to mainland society by providing contact with experiences unfamiliar to Puerto Rican children. Individual reading instruction and a non-verbal mathematics program assisted in acquisition of basic skills concepts.

Cheyney State College

This was a six-week program for children in the 8 to 11 year age group. The primary purpose of the program was to develop reading, writing and literacy spelling skills.

The children were selected and screened from public schools in North Philadelphia. From this group, 46 were chosen. Many were children of former migrants.

A brief workshop for teachers was conducted prior to the program. Specialists in such fields as reading and language gave instruction on contemporary techniques of teaching.

Airconditioned public transit buses transported the children every morning to the dining hall. Following breakfast, which was served in the

cafeteria, the children attended an informal school held at Sunnycrest. This phase of the program consisted of orientation for each child.

After a noon lunch break, there was an afternoon session consisting of cultural orientation. The group made trips to the zoo, Aquarama, Valley Forge Music Fair, the Arboretum and Valley Forge Park.

Migrant Students in Theatre Arts Class, Cheyney State College.

The Department of Education produced a film on the program that will be made available by the college library.

Some of the instructional material used was Bankstreet's Integrated Reader and Merrill's Linguistic Approaches. A followup study of each child was planned for early 1970.

Kutztown State College

Two programs were conducted - one for Spanish-speaking children ages 6 to 17 and the other for English-speaking migrant children ages 12 to 14.

One of the major accomplishments of the total program was the improvement of attitudes on the part of the pupils who participated. There were also several recognizable attainments for both teachers and students, such as: a great amount of enthusiasm by each staff member; a low teacher/pupil ratio of one teacher for every five learners; a good measure of square footage per learner in the learning area; small group instruction with much tutorial assistance; much time devoted by the teaching staff to making necessary and meaningful curriculum plans and a close contact with the home.

Millersville State College

This was an educational program for 108 migrant children ages 3 to 17. The educational component included physical education, fine arts, conservation, personal hygiene and the community. The course was based on the theory that academic orientation was secondary to developing insight into meaningful understanding of the individual, the group, and the community in which the student resides. Every attempt was made to give as much individual attention as possible. The teachers attended a one-week workshop comprising several topics: background to migrant legislation; identification of migrants, especially Puerto Ricans; working with disadvantaged children; curriculum materials that have been found to be successful for migrant children.

Wilkes College

Approximately 150 school-age migrant children attended. The course was characterized by team teaching; nongraded, individualized small group instruction; portable instruction equipment; use of Pennsylvania Department of Health's mobile dental unit; use of speech therapists, county nurses and county day care centers; and the Wilkes-Barre Public Library as a source of children's books. Evening in-camp instruction was provided for migrant children who were otherwise occupied during the day. Parental involvement in instructional programs was made possible through in-camp instruction.

Chester County

This was a six-week educational program conducted from July 7 through August 15. A total of 59 children, most of whom were of Puerto Rican parentage, attended. Classes were held in the Cochranville Elementary School.

Much emphasis was placed on remedial reading and language development. Diagnostic, speech and audio-meter tests were administered at the outset of the program to determine areas of greatest need.

Speech Therapy.

Home economics classes were made available for the older girls for half of each day using the local church kitchen facilities. Cooking, sewing, child care and etiquette were the subjects taught.

Arts and crafts classes were conducted with the purpose of developing small muscle dexterity and hand and eye coordination. Physical fitness tests were given as part of the physical education program.

Breakfast and lunch were prepared by a Puerto Rican dietician and morning and afternoon snacks of cookies and fruit were provided.

A complete set of clothing, including shoes, was purchased for each child with the most needy recipient receiving two sets.

Adams County

The migrant educational program personnel attended a one-week preservice training program conducted at the Adams County Learning Resources and Training Center in Gettysburg.

Approximately 45 migrant children born on or before January 31, 1965 were enrolled in a summer kindergarten-preschool program at the Migrant Chapel, Route 1, Aspers, from July 9 through August 29.

Thirty-five migrant children attended a summer school covering the first grade through the sixth from July 9 through August 19 at the Arendtsville Elementary School. The curriculum was enhanced greatly by the use of new methods and materials made possible through the preservice program and through instructional supplies purchased by Title I of the Migratory Amendment funds. For the first time the school had instructors in physical education and music.

Columbia County

The school, conducted for the second year, was for migrant children ages 6 to 14. Approximately 35 children attended the classes from August 11 through August 29.

The school's objectives were: to establish proper social behavior standards; to develop better eating habits; to provide a balanced and mixed diet for the children; and to provide individual instruction in English and mathematics.

Complete records of the children were sent to the Pennsylvania Department of Education and to the home-base states in which the migrant children live.

Lancaster City School District

This was a daily program running for eight weeks at the George Washington Elementary School with instruction provided for 100 students from kindergarten through the twelfth grade in language, math concepts, and arts and humanities.

The school was well attended by migrant children and children of Puerto Rican parentage who had recently moved to Lancaster to take up permanent residence.

Arts and Crafts Class with Puerto Rican Aide.

The purpose of the program was to help break the language barrier for Spanish-speaking students. This was one of several efforts undertaken by local agencies in recent years to meet the needs of Lancaster's rapidly growing Spanish-speaking population which has increased more than 700% during the past decade. The city schools sought variety and quality in developing the summer educational program. To achieve this, classroom instruction was combined with field trips and several visits to the city's swimming pool at Conestoga Pines.

TABLE NO. 3

ATTENDANCE BY MIGRANT CHILDREN
DURING 1968-69 REGULAR SCHOOL TERM

COUNTY	SCHOOL DISTRICT	MIGRANTS	DAYS ATTENDED	REIMBURSEMENT 1/
Adams	Bermudian Springs	27	894	$ 860.00
	Fairfield Area	10	396	384.00
	Franklin Township	41	1,171½	1,166.50
	Gettysburg Area	4	138	136.00
	Latimore Township	11	320	318.00
	Oley Valley	2	68	68.00
	Upper Adams	71	2,190½	2,037.50
Berks	Boyertown Area	7	248	248.00
	Kutztown Area	4	96	96.00
Carbon	Weatherly Area	6	115	115.00
Chester	Kennett Consolidated	22	1,360	703.50
	Avon Grove	5	490	200.00
Columbia	Bloomsburg Area	3	95	95.00
	Central Columbia	15	240	240.00
	Millville Area	24	472	472.00
	Southern Columbia Area	16	395	395.00
Cumberland	Big Spring	1	26	26.00
	Mechanicsburg Area	11	342	342.00
	Shippensburg Area	8	288	288.00
Dauphin	Upper Dauphin Area	30	825	821.00
Erie	Ft. LeBoeuf	7	178	178.00
Franklin	Chambersburg Area	46	1,442½	1,436.50
	North East	10	489	307.00
	Tuscarora	8	658	308.00
	Waynesboro Area	24	943½	913.00
Lackawanna	Abington Heights	17	108	108.00
Lehigh	Northern Lehigh	3	108	108.00
	Northwestern Lehigh	20	544	543.00
	Parkland	12	440	411.00
	Whitehall-Coplay	2	20	20.00
Luzerne	Dallas School District	12	255	255.00
	Lake-Lehman	22	363	363.00
Lycoming	East Lycoming	7	273	$ 273.00

TABLE NO. 3
(Cont'd)

ATTENDANCE BY MIGRANT CHILDREN
DURING 1968-69 REGULAR SCHOOL TERM

COUNTY	SCHOOL DISTRICT	MIGRANTS	DAYS ATTENDED	REIMBURSEMENT 1/
Montour	Danville Area	28	560	560.00
Northampton	Northampton Area	4	160	160.00
Northumberland	Line Mountain	6	138	138.00
	Milton Area	7	100	100.00
	Shikellamy	10	106	106.00
Potter	Coudersport Area	10	197	197.00
	Northern Potter	32	615	615.00
	Oswayo Valley	6	164	164.00
Schuylkill	Tri-Valley	31	763	763.00
Snyder	Middleburg Joint	7	152½	152.50
	Selinsgrove Area Joint	4	104	104.00
Union	Mifflinburg Area	20	580	580.00
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	6	87	87.00
York	Northern York County	12	257	257.00
TOTALS	47	691	19,975½	$18,218.50

1/ SECTION 2502.2 Payments on Account of Migratory Children--Every school district regardless of classification shall be paid by the Commonwealth for the school term 1958-1959 and for every school term thereafter in addition to other reimbursement by the Commonwealth, the sum of one dollar ($) per day not exceeding forty days during any school term for each migratory child attending any of its public schools. "Migratory Child" is defined as any child domiciled temporarily in any school district for the purpose of seasonal agricultural employment but not acquiring residence therein, and any child accompanying his parents or guardian who is so domiciled. (Added September 9, 1959, P.L. 863)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The Department of Community Affairs participated in the Migratory Labor Program through Pennsylvania anti-poverty programs funded through the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. In this capacity, the department's Bureau of Economic Activity counsels and assists communities in the economic, social, educational and cultural development problems of people.

During the year the department was involved financially with the migrant service team of the Lehigh Valley Community Action Committee and through technical aid to the migrant programs in Adams County.

The department's following report is a delineation of activity in these two areas.

Migrant Service Team of the Community Action Committee of Lehigh Valley, Inc.

Operating with a budget of a little less than $20,000.00, the team is charged with the responsibility of such services as: medical attention, dental attention, surplus clothing and food, transportation to and from services, locating residences for migrants who intend to stay in the area, job placement for migrants who voluntarily leave their ranks, arrangements for individuals to return to their native homes, and cooperation with local and state police in migrant matters.

In conjunction with social, civic, and private groups, the teams collected thousands of usable clothing items and boxed and distributed them free of charge where the need was greatest. Jackets, sweaters, shirts, pants, shoes, hats, coats, dresses and rainwear were some of the items disbursed. During the winter months blankets, overcoats, gloves and caps were distributed.

Two hundred and fifty dental appointments were arranged for migrants and their families.

There was not a great deal of activity in the area of job placement. Most of those for whom jobs were sought were people who found it necessary to change their occupations because of health and/or economic reasons.

The team, in cooperation with the Department of Health and local area hospitals, made provisions to service the health needs of the farm laborer in the two-county area. Such illnesses as tuberculosis, venereal disease and influenza were properly and promptly treated. Individuals suffering from malnutrition, pneumonia, heart and lung trouble and other serious disorders were admitted to local hospitals. Migrant workers who received injuries on the job were given emergency care at the hospital. Surgery was performed when necessary. All fees for such services to indigents were paid through the Department of Public Welfare.

The team also cooperated with other state agencies in rendering the various services for which they were responsible.

In order to be better equipped to handle emergency situations in the camps, the team equipped its vehicle with a roof-mounted flashing light, a first aid emergency kit, a fire extinguisher and a police siren. If need should arrive, the team will be able to render on-the-spot service before the arrival of an ambulance.

Another service rendered by the team was the presentation of lectures. Illustrated discussions were given at Kutztown State College, Muhlenberg College, Lehigh County Community College and the Lehigh Valley Horticulturists meeting.

In summation, the team recommends the idea of taking services to the migrants rather than having the migrants come to a designated place to receive them. It also appears that little or no constructive use is made of leisure time. Thus, reading materials, films, games, picnics, hobbies, etc. should be made available to all migrants.

Adams County Opportunity Center, Inc.

This center was originally funded in June 1965 through a grant of $65,000.00 provided by OEO. It was sponsored additionally by growers interested in providing migrant farm workers with an opportunity to use their spare time constructively. Later, the center was expanded into an educational institution. However, in 1968 the funding was reduced to $38,000.00. In 1969 it operated under a grant of $52,000.00. The center employed an executive director, 4 program aides, 6 teachers and 3 administrators. The center is responsive to 85 labor camps in the immediate area and functions as a referral agency to available opportunities and services.

Training programs at the center begin at 7:30 p.m. after the field work is completed. Classes are of two hours duration.

A particularly useful medium is a vehicle called "Orchard Treat" purchased from donations, one-third of which came from a college student and the balance from fruitgrowers. "Orchard Treat" is used to disseminate information and materials about the center in the area. It is equipped with a tape player and speakers through which pre-recorded tapes explain the center's programs in English and Spanish. Program aides operate the vehicle, answer questions, make referrals and prepare enrollments. Food such as sandwiches, soups, milk, coffee, etc. is served at a minimal profit from the vehicle. Weekly visits are made to each camp in the area subject to advance approval from camp owners.

Several innovations in the English language program at the center were noted. Classes were originally conducted on the basis of a teacher speaking to students of the first and second grade level, but it was learned that students must be treated as adults not children. The center subscribes to the San Juan (Puerto Rico) newspaper to use as a motivator since non-English speaking migrants are interested in reading about happenings on their island home. The language material contained in a publication by Bell & Howell, including short phrases first in English and then in Spanish and finally back to English, was also very useful as it helped to correct the tendency to mispronounce.

During the year about 6% of the migrants in the area participated in the training course.

One of the conclusions of the training course this year was, "You can't start the migrant with the usual middle class values and expect him to grasp the concept. You must meet him where he is and lead him out from that point."

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

On occasions beyond their control, migrants and their families are faced with a shortage or complete lack of earnings to purchase food. In such instances, migrants become eligible to receive surplus foods through the Bureau of Government Donated Foods in the Department of Property and Supplies. There were several such occasions during the year.

Food assistance was provided through the Schuylkill County Needy Family Program to 12 migrant families consisting of 23 persons on August 7 and to 25 individual migrants on August 11.

The same program provided assistance to seven families consisting of 12 persons in another camp on August 21.

On August 28 one family at a camp in Klingerstown and four families consisting of 12 persons at a camp located in Pitman were provided assistance through the Schuylkill County Program.

In Adams County two migrant families consisting of 13 persons received food on August 26. Since Adams County does not operate a food assistance program, commodities were distributed from an inventory of an eligible recipient agency through the food distribution representative for that area.

Food was also donated to the migrant day care program at the Columbia County Day Care Center in Bloomsburg.

A migrant program for 35 children received donated food commodities administered through the Adams County Migrant Day Care Center, R.D. 1, Aspers.

The Cumberland, Dauphin and Perry County Commission on Economic Opportunity in Steelton collected donated food for 35 migrant children at a child care center located at the Simian Lutheran Church, Gratz, Dauphin County.

A migrant child care center under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches located in Zion Lutheran Church in Sunbury with 55 children enrolled also received donated food. Commodities in this instance were provided from inventories of the Schuykill County Needy Family Program through the Department's Food Distribution Representative for that location.

Among the foods donated were:

Flour
Rice
Dried milk
Evaporated milk
Lard
Canned meat
Peanut butter
Egg mix
Instant potatoes
Canned green beans
Butter
Raisins
Rolled oats
Processed cheese
Corn syrup
Dried prunes
Canned turkey

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

One of the major concerns of the State Police is fingerprinting applicants for state migrant crew leader licenses and assisting in the completion of the necessary forms. Later, in cooperation with the inspectors from the Department of Labor and Industry, the identity of those persons issued crew leader licenses is verified by a second fingerprint check.

At the beginning of the season and continuing as long as the season lasts, State Police visit each migratory labor camp that employs five or more workers every ten days. The primary purpose of these visits is to create an awareness of the necessity of complying with Pennsylvania laws, especially as they relate to motor vehicle registration and operator's license procedures.

On one such visit, it was discovered that certain persons were taking advantage of the workers by selling them Pennsylvania operator's licenses without completing the legal requirements. This procedure was halted by an investigation which lead to the arrest of the responsible persons. This is not necessarily an isolated case - it was discovered during the investigation that those purchasing operator's licenses thought that this was the normal practice in becoming a licensed operator in this state.

During another inspection tour, it developed that migratory workers were being exploited by persons offering untaxed liquor and prostitutes. The investigation also revealed that due to the existence of this illegal operation, a health hazard was being created within the camp in the form of venereal disease. Arrests of the responsible persons resulted in the abatement of this problem.

Through education and continued communication, the State Police are attempting to convey the fact that they are friends of the transient workers. The police are here to help, not prosecute. It is the intention of the State Police to improve relationships between the workers and the resident population to the greatest degree possible, while continuing to maintain awareness of law enforcement and an improved social order.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

The Migration Division of the Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, maintains offices throughout the United States mainland to service 125 communities where large numbers of Puerto Rican families reside. Pennsylvania is part of the area serviced by the regional office located in Camden, New Jersey.

The principal responsibility of the division is to assist Puerto Rican workers to adjust to their jobs on the mainland. In following this objective, representatives of the Migration Division worked closely with both workers and employers for the purpose of assisting the workers to become integrated into the new environment.

Job counseling was provided and in several instances subsequent employment followed the initial job. In the latter instance, the Employment Service was a cooperative agency.

A social service program was also provided. This made available professional orientation in the use of local resources and agencies as well as guidance in family living, health, housing, etc.

The workers were assisted in such matters as community involvement and civic responsibility through a community organization program.

Puerto Rican Children Attending Summer School.

The regional office provided technical assistance in the organization and development of self-help programs, which included community improvement activities and adult education courses. Thirty classes in the English language were conducted for migrants in the region.

In all, 24,000 Puerto Rican contract agricultural workers were serviced by the Migration Division. Most of those employed in Pennsylvania were included in this number.

The division received and handled a total of over a thousand wage claims and complaints and assisted workers in necessary processing and follow-up of more than four hundred Workmen's Compensation claims throughout the nation.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

One of the oldest ecumenical agencies serving the needs of migrant workers and their families is the Commission on Ministry to Migrants, a component of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches. The State Council has been engaged in a ministry to agricultural workers for almost a quarter of a century seeking to fulfill a goal as stated in the following: "In the Migrant Ministry the churches are united to serve men, women and children who are following the crops. This program is centered in the Christian faith and seeks to share that faith with the migrant and to develop in him a sense of his personal worth, belonging and responsibility. It seeks to awaken the community to the opportunity and obligation of sharing equally all the protective benefits and warmth of community life. It challenges the local churches to include these seasonal neighbors in their concern and full fellowship. It calls on the state and nation to apply Christian principles to the economy in which migrants live and work."

Fun at Day Care Center.

One of the functions of the Commission on Migrant Ministry is to assist the state agencies that work with the migrants and their families so that they may serve them better and more equitably.

The commission, through its local Migrant Ministry Committees and chaplains, also assists the migrant worker to develop a new sense of dignity about himself and his work.

The Migrant Ministry conducted its work this year through 17 local committees with 19 chaplains in 24 counties.

The Commission on Ministry to Migrants, under the auspices of the Division of Evangelism, in cooperation with the Department of United Church Women of Pennsylvania and the Division of Christian Life and Mission, National Council of Churches, in cooperation with the churches of the Commonwealth, served approximately all of the 7,500 agricultural seasonal farm workers in the state.

Seventeen areas serving 24 counties had active local ministry committees with a cumulative membership of about 200 representative workers.

More than 700 volunteers participated in the program.

Approximately 165 migrant homes were visited by the chaplaincy staff.

More than 160 persons were taken to clinics and hospitals by the chaplains and members of local Migrant Ministry Committees.

One hundred and thirty or more persons were taken to public welfare and other social agencies.

Fifty or more showings of motion pictures were supervised by the chaplains in the migrant camps.

Two thousand Bibles and portions of scripture were distributed by the chaplains.

Hundreds of Social Security informational booklets were distributed.

Two hundred or more health kits; 45 layettes; 50 sewing kits; 500 or more blankets; 27 first aid kits were distributed. Five tons or more of clothing were provided or sold in thrift sales through local committees.

The foregoing represents in part statistical data recorded by the Commission on Ministry to Migrants during the year, but this chapter of the report would not be complete without this observation regarding Christian responsibility and duties:

> "As an arm of the church, the Migrant Ministry seeks good will on the part of all concerned. But, as has been seen in other areas of poverty, good will at the price of another man's dignity will not stand. The Migrant Ministry affirms the dignity of the migrant and the dignity of his labor. He is an American citizen and a child of God. It is only when the rights pertaining to his status as a citizen, a laborer, and a child of God are infringed upon that the church must speak and work publicly toward the reestablishment of the migrant's status. To this end, the churches seek to quicken the concern of society for these people who grow and harvest its food."

PENNSYLVANIA CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

The Pennsylvania Catholic Conference is particularly interested in seeing that migrant workers and their families receive justice and are provided a standard of living equal to that of other Americans. In this regard, the conference directs much effort toward legislation which will enable all farm workers to bargain collectively and earn a fair wage. However, this is by no means the extent of the Catholic Church's concern in this program area.

In each diocese where migrant camps are located, there is an active program that is operated through the Spanish-Speaking Apostolate, the Apostolate for Migrant Workers, and other migrant programs. Priests, assisted by nuns and lay volunteers, are assigned by the diocese. In many areas, seminarians aid in the programs.

In the Diocese of Harrisburg, there is the Apostolate for Migrant Workers and the Spanish-Speaking Apostolate. Priests, nuns, seminarians and laymen working with the program during the year visited migrant camps and homes of former migrant workers. Sixty-four camps were visited at least once and the larger camps were visited on a regular basis. Priests traveled almost 8,000 miles while making camp visits.

Services included: religious services and Masses in Spanish and English; weekly social gatherings; showing of films; distribution of religious articles, papers and Bibles and other literature; language instruction; job counseling and placement; legal aid; monetary assistance; distribution of food and clothing; recreational programs; medical and dental care. Two natives of Cuba were included in the group of seminarians. While visiting the Puerto Rican camps, one group of seminarians sang hymns and other songs in Spanish.

Migrant and Resident Children at Play.

Since many former migrants have taken permanent residence in the Harrisburg Diocese, many services are rendered to these families. Regular Masses in Spanish are celebrated in Lancaster, Lebanon, Steelton and York. Social Services, Inc. has on its staff a priest, a nun and laymen, all of whom speak Spanish.

In cooperation with Puerto Rican authorities, information is secured concerning the status and destination of migrants in the area. This information is especially helpful for individual migrants and for small groups in the area whose presence might otherwise not be known.

In the Scranton Diocese, there was a very active program during the year. It was reported that extremely poor living conditions and undesirable or unsuitable working conditions existed in the area and this information was communicated to the Tri-County Migrant Commission. Visits to the camps were made on a regular basis by nuns and priests. Services rendered were similar to those noted in the Harrisburg Diocese. Instruction in reading and other literacy training was conducted.

Programs similar to those already described existed in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

There was also a very active program in the Diocese of Allentown. A center known as Kennedy House was operated in Reading for the Spanish-speaking and black community. Under the new Social Action Bureau of the Diocese, there is a committee on migrants.

At Kutztown State College, there is a center known as Christopher House for Roman Catholic students. One of the christian apostolates of Christopher House is a project known as Operation Kennedy, which sends as many as 60 college students weekly to the Puerto Rican and black communities of Reading to Kennedy House. Some migrants are included in this program.

From an editorial standpoint, the Catholic Conference believes it is its responsibility to take an active interest in legislation which appears to be for the benefit of all farm workers, including migrants, in Pennsylvania. The conference intends to encourage the enforcement of such laws that already exist, to seek passage of meaningful legislation that has been introduced and to support new legislation of this nature.

REFLECTIONS AND PROJECTIONS

". . . . . generally better in Pennsylvania than in most other states, but not as good as some." These significant words were spoken by migrant workers to nurses, aides and sanitarians from the Pennsylvania Department of Health.

As a consensus of the workers, this is a description of conditions that warrants reflection.

There is a certain degree of comfort and satisfaction to be derived from a manifestation of quality in the services which the state is attempting to render.

Indeed, there is much of which Pennsylvania can be proud in its migrant labor program.

Unquestionably, living quarters have improved vastly from the standpoint of safety, comfort, cleanliness, orderliness and sanitation during the seventeen years that the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor has been in existence.

Through the efforts of volunteer groups and concerned individuals with no stake in the programs except the rewards which accrue from the knowledge of a job well done, migrants and their families have been brought into a more personal relationship with those with whom they come in contact in the state.

But the good that has been accomplished is not sufficient to satisfy those who look ahead to a goal of total achievement - both for the resident community and the migrant population.

There is much to be done. The Governor's Committee will be pleased when Pennsylvania's program has earned the right to be called "The best in the nation - second to none." So this is the challenge of the immediate future.

Most migrant living quarters measure up to the standards prescribed by the rules and regulations, but there are still those which call out for improvement.

Education for children of migrant families has moved forward dramatically, but methods and means should be developed to offer training in job skills for adults.

Illness and disease among migrants can be reduced even further.

In cases of low income and less than ideal working conditions, corrective steps should be taken.

These are some of the formidable problems, generally categorized as employer-employe relationships that need to be dealt with in the '70's.

There are others of a more personal nature.

A spokesman for the Pennsylvania Council of Churches keynotes the personal needs of the migrants in this manner:

> "To be considered worthy individuals and treated with normal courtesy, respect and understanding.
>
> "To feel that their work, however menial, makes a contribution and earns for them a place of honor and dignity in life.
>
> "Some day to do a little better, perhaps to have a house of their own, roots in a stable community, and to live like other people."

If an ultimate and ideal aim could be established for those who are really concerned about the welfare and well-being of these nomadic people, it would be to bring them to a condition of "living like other people". This, more than anything else, would satisfy the human desires and needs of these worthy harvesters who are contributing to the general good.